

LOST OVER 1,000 MEN.

GEN. METHUEN'S ARMY CUT TO PIECES BY THE BOERS.

British Repulsed with Heavy Casualties on the Road to Kimberley—Highland Brigade Alone Has 700 Wounded, Missing and Killed—Gloom in London.

Late London advices are to the effect that Gen. Methuen's casualties in Monday's battle north of Modder River exceeded 1,000. The Highland brigade alone lost fifty-two officers and 550 men killed, wounded and missing. The vicinity of the war office in London was crowded with anxious inquirers and there were many affecting scenes when the names appeared on the bulletin board. Women in turn pressed forward with women in old cloth jackets to make sure they were reading the well-known name aright and rank and class were forgotten in a common grief. Groups of people wearing anxious looks upon their faces daily discuss the gloomy situation in South Africa, and crowds assemble at the war office reading each bulletin as it is posted, waiting for good news. Each important bulletin seems to bring a worse reverse for the British, and the papers sorrowfully admit that Gen. Methuen's check at Magersfontein is the most serious event the war has yet produced.

One newspaper correspondent signs up in the gloomy situation in the following language: "With Lord Methuen defeated, with a loss of a great number of men and in danger of being attacked at any moment by superior forces, with Gen. Gatacre repulsed with a loss of 700 men and facing an admittedly impregnable Boer position with Mafeking short of rations and greatly harassed by bombardment; with Kimberley and Lady Smith completely invested and hourly peppered by Boer shells; with Sir Redvers Buller still unprepared to advance; with an uprising of discontented Cape Dutch imminent, a reign of terror in Zululand, 2,000 British soldiers captive at Pretoria, the Boer forces flushed with cleverly earned victories and fighting harder than ever, three British transports grounded within the month—this is anything but the cheerful picture in South Africa which the British public and the war office have to look upon, when they were confident at the beginning of the war that the British would eat their Christmas dinner in Pretoria."

All England was shocked by the news of Gen. Methuen's defeat. Gen. Gatacre's reverse was considered very bad, but at the time the universal expression was "wait till Buller and Methuen deliver their blows." The fragmentary dispatch which first arrived was sufficient in itself to dash such hopes, but nevertheless the optimists declared that further accounts would tell of British success. The official dispatches show matters even worse than the first report indicated.

The British casualties included the Marquess of Winchester, major of the Second battalion Coldstream Guards, killed; Maj. Gen. Wauchope, commanding the Black Watch (Highlanders), killed; Lieut. Col. Goode killed, five officers wounded and three missing; Col. Dowman of the First battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded.

When the Highlanders met the unbroken point blank fire of the Boers about 200 were mowed down. The Black Watch regiment, on reforming was able to muster only 160 men. The Boers lost heavily in the trenches and also in the wire entanglements when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British. The terrible British artillery fire provoked no response except from the Boer rifles until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Gordon Highlanders formed to renew the attack on the entrenched koppie. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the ridge where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland brigade.

The Boers opened with a heavy shrapnel fire as the British advanced, and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Col. Dowman fell. The Boers had free recourse to barbed wire entanglements.

Tuesday morning both sides occupied the positions they held before the battle. The greatest bravery was displayed by both officers and men. The wounded included Col. A. E. Cedington and Capt. Sterling, both of the First battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

VICTIM OF A MOB.

Sketches made in jail of Dick Coleman, the negro who was burned at the stake at Mayville, Ky. Coleman had killed the wife of his employer.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, says that his personal outlay in his campaign as an independent aspirant for the governorship of Ohio amounted to \$500, and that his non-partisan campaign committee paid out \$7,800. Not another dollar, he says, was expended, directly or indirectly.

It is estimated that 500,000 new cotton spindles will be started in South Carolina next year.

Mac Taylor was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for killing A. A. Seago.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

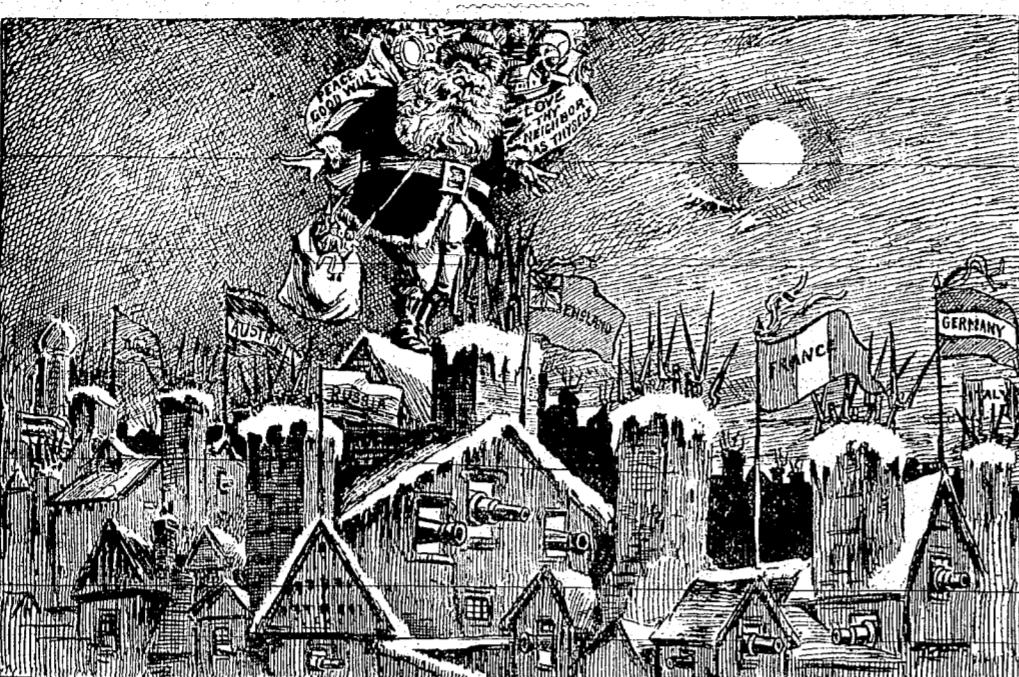
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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

NUMBER 44.

VOLUME XXI.

ON THE ROOFS OF EUROPE.



Santa Claus (to himself)—Great Scott! How am I ever going to get down these chimneys? Oh, that the Czar's dis-arrangement congress had borne fruit!

WHEN DADDY LIGHTS THE TREE

We have our share of ups and downs, of caves like other folk;

The pocketbook is sometimes full; we're not the only ones to be; But once a year, at Christmas time,

Our hearts is bright to see;

The baby's hand just touches heaven When Daddy lights the tree;

For weeks and weeks the little ones

Have waited on this house,

And the little ones have waited for it Since the sun's sun and shower.

With here a nickel, there a dime, But by where none could see,

A loving Daddy lights the tree.

When Daddy lights the tree,

The tiny tapers glow like stars;

The tinsel on the steel-blue sky.

The morn, the Christ-child came;

The blessed angels sang to earth

When the stars re-entered heaven.

We think the sun above our hearth When Daddy lights the tree.

The first frost kid in another's arms,

Laughing and clapping her hands,

The rest of us on thine wait;

The grown-up brother stands;

Where you can reach the topmost branch,

When Santa Claus comes to earth.

In that sweet hour of breathless joy

When Daddy lights the tree.

Our grandpa says, "twas just as fine

In days when he was young;

For every Christmas singer through

The happy old ones have rung,

A loving Daddy lights the tree.

But yet a boy is here,

As injury as the rest of us

When Daddy lights the tree.

This love that makes the world go round,

"Tis love that lightens toll,

The love that lays up treasure which

Love is in our humble home,

In largesse full and free,

We all are very close to heaven

When Daddy lights the tree.

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ON THE ROOFS OF EUROPE.

HERE'S TO THE MISTLETOE

When I grew in oak groves in the ages past,
With a knife of gold, in the fair moonlight,
Cut me down from the bough where I clung
so fast.

To aid in their mystic rite.

They have passed away, those days of old,
But their ghosts still linger where
At Christmas-time the mists of fair
Folks come to kiss, and we their boughs of gold.

The kiss which a lover may dare,
Oh, merry and bright is the winter bough
When winter shuns white boughs,
And the clouds hang heavy with snow,
Like glittering pearls are my berries now,
Their dark green leaves below.

A FEW GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

Clever Fingers Can Devise Some Very Attractive Presents.

hat boxes, padded and perfumed and covered with flowered cretonne, or painted silk, are made by the beauty-loving maiden for her airy theater bonnets; her plumed hat and other perishable headgear.

An odd penholder has a cover of ozone leather, with a picture of a preternaturally wise looking owl writing a letter as the pokerwork design. The leather is cut to silhouette the head and tail feathers of the bird, giving an amusing and grotesque effect.

Toys for men are not uncommon this season. Cigars and cigarettes packed in such perfect imitation of real cigar and cigarette boxes as to deceive even an inveterate smoker are made of chocolate or peppermint. Big business-looking pens, pencils and paperweights are made of sugar-paste, and the most artful of spectacles, opera glasses and cases are made of glass, tinsel and candy-filled wood.

A medicine case of coarse brown pine is bordered with a puffing of pink silk ribbon. The vials are held in place by a band of gather elastic covered with puffed silk and divided into spaces large or small enough to accommodate the bottles. One end of the linen case turns in and is tucked to form two pockets that are to contain coat plaster, a tiny scissors, antiseptic cotton and a roll of soft linen. The little bottles are labeled with familiar names ammonia, ariaca, quinine, ginger, camphor and other household standards.

First Celebration of Christmas.

Christmas was first celebrated in the year 98, but it was forty years later before it was officially adopted as a Christian festival; nor was it until about the Fifth century that the day of its celebration became permanently fixed on the 25th of December. Up to that time it had been irregularly observed at various times of the year—in December, in April and in May, but most frequently in January.

Ladies' Home Journal.

The Christmas Girl.

The snow has drifted to her brow,

The bolly had dyed her cheek,

Her eyes like stars on Christmas eve,

When the sun's sun and shower.

There's Christmas radiance everywhere

In wreaths of green and berries red;

But, best of all, I gladly note,

There's mistletoe above her head.

Life.

One in Enough.

Eph. I want to give you a nice fat turkey for Christmas," said Col. Hawker.

"Dat's berry kin' cunnel, but I'd fer a \$2 bill et all de same to you. Kris Kringle allus 'pears to leah a tulkey at my house dis night afah Chris'mas."

Sensible Jimmie.

"Jimmie," asked his mother, "why are you so persistent about going to your Uncle John's for Christmas?"

"Cause he ain't got none of them smoke consumers on his climbbers. Santa Claus kin git inter his house."

Easily Pleased.

"Well, little Jim, what do you want for Christmas?"

"I'll take anything I kin get, pa, but you better not gimme anything I don't like."

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DECLINE IN STOCKS.

INDUSTRY AND SPECULATION DIVERGE.

Though Returns of Earnings and Traffic Are Large, Stock in Concerns Are Depressed—Wheat Yield of the United States for 1890.

R. G. Duff & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Unusual depression in stocks this week has displayed the great divergence between the trading and the productive industries of the country and its speculation. Never has production been greater, the number of hands employed larger, the wages distributed higher, or the purchasing power, based upon earnings, greater than at this time, and never have conditions of trade or returns of earnings and traffic given certainty of greater business for transporters. Yet as the earnings of the railway and manufacturing companies mount upward their stocks decline as if it were disastrous for a road to double its earnings and ruinous for a mill to realize unprecedented profits. Industrial capitalization has of course done much harm and speculative excitement has counted profits in many cases long before they were earned. Money markets here and abroad have been strained by British reverses in South Africa. In spite of an advance of 2.1 cents in prices cotton exports in November decreased \$13,020,920 in value, amounting to only \$10,351,620, against 1,483,126 last year. Wool did not advance further, though sales scarcely diminished and have been 22,075,000 pounds in two weeks at the three chief markets. Failures for the week were 218 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 31 last year."

FATAL COLLISION IN OHIO.

Passenger Train Crashes Into a Switch Engine at Cleveland.

A Cleveland, Akron and Columbus passenger train collided with a switch engine near the State insane asylum at Cleveland, killing two men and fatally injuring another. Both engines were hurled from the rails and landed bottom up in the ditches, one on each side of the track. The coupling pin behind the passenger engine's tender broke and none of the passenger coaches left the track. In the cab of the switch engine were the engineer, A. G. Sherman; the fireman, Charles Ehlers, and the conductor, Harry Schultz. They were crushed under the tender and terribly scalded by escaping steam. One of Sherman's legs were crushed. Both of Ehlers' legs were cut off. These men died later at St. Alex's hospital. The engineer of the passenger train, George Carson, applied the sand and air brakes when he saw the danger and jumped, breaking one of his arms. His fireman, William A. Moore, also jumped, but escaped with a few bruises.

UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP.

Department of Agriculture Provides Statistics of Acres and Yield. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1890 at 517,300,000 bushels, or 12.2 bushels an acre. The production of winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 255,600,000 bushels. Every important wheat-growing State has been visited by special agents of the department, and the changes in acreage are the result of their investigations. The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 90,750,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the fall of 1898. The average of condition is 97.1.

SUICIDE VERDICT IS UPSET.

Grand Jury Declares a Man Found Dead in Jail Was Murdered. At Litchfield, Minn. John Dougherty, Charles Brost, Philip Rowe, Casper Schmidt and William Kickbusch have been indicted for the murder of a man of the name of Miller in the Eden Valley jail. Miller had eloped with Schmidt's wife and was found and locked up. The grand jury has discovered that a mob broke into the jail, choked him to death and left his body hanging in his cell. The coroner's jury had returned a verdict that Miller committed suicide.

Killed with a Coffee Cup.

William Morganath died at Dayton, Ohio, from the effects of a blow on the head with a coffee cup, delivered by J. L. Jones. The young men were in a restaurant talking and joking, when Morganath got the laugh on Jones, which angered him. Jones grabbed up the coffee cup and threw it at Morganath, fracturing his skull.

African Wool Is Needed.

The war in South Africa is affecting the wool manufacturers of New England. Shipments of Cape wool are due in Boston, and there is no prospect of their arriving, and if British campaigning shall last for sixty days in the Transvaal indications point to a sudden rise in wool—estimated at 10 to 15 per cent.

Dewey's Flag Officer Dies.

Lient. Thomas M. Babby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant while the admiral was in command of the Asiatic station, died of typhoid fever at the Garfield hospital in Washington.

School Building Burned.

A fire completely destroyed the school annex building of St. Michael's orphan asylum on Plus street, Pittsburgh. Loss \$90,000, insurance \$50,000.

Killed at a Crossing.

At Marfa, Texas, a freight train ran into a track at East Crossing. The track contained Mrs. Lacey Duncan, Mrs. John Krupp and Mrs. William Coulson. Mrs. Lacey Duncan and Mrs. Krupp were thrown against the engine and instantly killed.

New South Wales Wheat Area.

The official estimates of the wheat area of the colony of New South Wales are 1,361,511 acres, with a probable yield of 13,660,700 bushels; available surplus for export, 90,000 tons.

Will Sell Municipal Gas Plant.

The city council of Toledo, Ohio, has voted to sell the city gas plant, the Mayor, after months of opposition, being able to muster only three votes. This ends municipal gas so far as Toledo is concerned. The plant goes into the hands of J. N. Beck for \$225,000.

Boston Goes Republican.

Sixteen Massachusetts cities and Maysors on Tuesdays, and one other chose a new city council, while by long odds the greatest surprise was in Boston, where Thomas N. Hart, Republican, was elected by a 2,200 majority over Gen. Patrick A. Collins.

WAVE TAKES 5,000 LIVES.

Awful Scene Following an Earthquake on the Island of Ceram.

By the steamer China, came the first details of the appalling disaster caused by a tidal wave which swept over Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands, between Borneo and New Guinea. Many advised show that 5,000 persons were killed on Ceram alone, when the dreadful earthquakes of November visited the coast of Japan and agitated the lands adjacent to that empire. In the night the people of Ceram were awakened by a terrible earthquake that seemed to move from north to south. All fled from their houses and took up places in public squares. A few hours later the water rose in the bay of Ambon. The tidal wave followed. At Paulohu and Samuosoer, on the bay, the wave swept over the tops of trees thirty feet high. When the wave subsided, corpses were everywhere. Broken trees and portions of houses were buried. Every few rods were great heaps of stones and boulders that had been washed up from the sea, changing the entire topography of the country. The exact number of killed along the coast will never be known, as the bodies are buried in many cases yards under new ground.

LAKE SHIPPING WAS HEAVY.

Navigation Season Which Closed the Other Day Broke the Record.

A memorable year for the lake shipping trade ended the other day when the navigation season formally came to a close. Not only have profits to vessel owners been unprecedented, but there is every promise that the next season will be just as profitable to the lake trade.

A feature of the season was the number of changes in ownership of lake craft. Corporate interests have stepped in and succeeded the individual vessel owner. So many have been the purchases of boats of all descriptions by the large industrial firms identified with the lake trade that in a few more seasons all the lake vessels will be under the control of the large corporations, according to marine authorities. The enormous demand for iron ore was the main cause of the lake boom. All through June, July, August, September and October the steady grade continued. One of the results of the demand for lake vessels to carry ore was the successful competition of railroads for the grain trade.

Marion Lambert Marries Florence Parker in Spite of Objections.

The marriage at Richmond, Va., of Miss Florence M. Parker, a dashing, beautiful girl, native of that city, to Marion Lambert of St. Louis concluded a romantic courtship. The two children, who are 18 years old—recently determined to get married. The boy's guardian, however, deemed him too young to marry and withheld his consent. Lambert then determined to take his prospective bride and her attendants to Washington in his private car, where the laws are more lenient. This plan was abandoned and another one more ingenious substituted. Carlton Jackson, Miss Parker's brother-in-law, appeared before the judges of the Chancery court and qualified as Lambert's guardian. He then at once gave his consent to the union. The wedding took place immediately.

DEAF AND DUMB BURNED OUT.

Western Pennsylvania Institute Attacked, but Without Loss of Life.

Fire destroyed the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Edgewood. There was a panic among the 300 pupils in the building at the time, but the teachers managed to get them under control and remove all safely from the building. There were no accidents to children or teachers. The pupils were sent to the Home for Aged Couples near by and to the houses of residents of Wilkinsburg, where they will be cared for temporarily. The institute was a large four-story brick building and covered about an acre of ground. The loss is placed at \$150,000, with insurance of \$100,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by the bursting of a gas pipe.

Woman Dies in a Fire.

Mrs. Alice Palmer, whose family lives in Alabama, was burned to death in a midnight fire in a boarding house at 1 Hubbard Court, Chicago. The fifteen women boarders aroused from sleep were thrown into a panic and rushed hither and thither for a means of escape, finally getting out in safety. The building was taken for Mount Vernon.

McKinley Boarded for a Pardon.

At Minneapolis Claus A. Blix, who pleaded guilty to the murder of Catherine Ging in 1894 and was sentenced for life, has filed an application for a full pardon. He says that he is guilty of murder or of any crime; that the real perpetrator of the crime was Harry Hayward; that the deed had been committed before he had any knowledge of the crime, and that he was drugged while Hayward on the night of the murder and would not under any circumstances have been coerced if it had not been for the medicine given him by Hayward.

GING MURDER CASE RECALLED.

Judge Moses Hallett, in the United States Circuit Court at Denver, rendered a decision in the case of the Detroit Photographic Company against Frank S. Thayer, to the effect that photographs of natural scenery or other objects not the products of artists originally are not subjects of copyright. This applies to all photographs of Rocky Mountain scenery.

Union Pacific Train Wrecked.

The west-bound Union Pacific passenger train known as the Colorado Special was wrecked at Grand Island, Neb., and Engineer Meyers and Fireman Murphy were seriously injured. The wreck was caused by an open switch, the train running into a string of freight cars.

Fatal Railway Wreck.

Norfolk and Western passenger No. 3 ran into a siding at Panther, W. Va. Engineer W. S. Bishop of Huntington was killed and Fireman Coontz of Bluefield was fatally injured. The wreck was caused by a bad switch, the train running into a string of freight cars.

Rival for Sugar Trust.

Large sugar refining companies outside the trust are about to incorporate the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, with \$100,000,000 capital, in New Jersey.

Minneapolis Elevator Burns.

The private warehouse of the City Elevator Company at Minneapolis was burned. The ore is said to be very rich.

Packing Plant Burned Out.

Fire destroyed the plant of the North Amherst Packing Company at North Amherst, Ohio. Loss about \$10,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; butter, choice, creamy, 24c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 21c; potatoes, choice, 35c to 50c per bushel.

Indians—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 28c; rye, 50c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$7.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

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Toledo—Cattle, No. 2, mixed, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

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likely to be given to the fattening hogs with the idea that their starch can be converted into fat. But only 20 per cent. of the potato is starch, the other 80 being nothing but water. Even when cooked the potato absorbs as much water as it loses, and is much too bulky in the small stomach of a hog to serve as its principal feed. Beyond the small amount required to keep the bowels open, potatoes are no advantage to the hog, and for this a few beets, which the hog will eat with greediness, are greatly to be preferred.

Curing Meat on the Farm.
Kill your hogs early in the morning and let them hang till after dinner, then cut them up. As fast as you cut the hams and shoulders up salt them well and lay them out on boards to cool. Leave them there about forty-eight hours, then commence packing in a large tank or barrels. Put hams in first, skin side down, pack in tight. The shoulders go in next and the side meat on top. Weight down with large rocks and then you are ready for the brine. Use about eighty pounds of salt, four ounces of saltpeter and six pounds of brown sugar to 1,000 pounds of meat. Take what water you think you will need to cover the meat, put in the salt and saltpeter, and bring to a boiling heat; skin, and then let it cool before putting over the meat. Let the meat remain in the brine about three weeks, then hang it in the smokehouse. Let it hang two or three days before building smoke under it. Use hickory wood for smoking. Smoky till the rind has a light chestnut color.

Now, as to dry salt. To each green ham of eighteen or twenty pounds, one dessertspoonful of saltpeter, one-fourth pound of brown sugar, applied well to the fleshy side of the ham, and about the hock; cover the fleshy side with fine salt, half an inch thick, and pack away in tubs to remain four or five weeks, according to size. Before smoking, rub off any salt that remains on the meat and then cover with ground pepper, about the bone and hock. Hang up and drain twenty-four to thirty-six hours before smoking. Smoke the same as the brine meat.—Kansas Farmer.

Good Plowing.

What used to be called good plowing, the turning a furrow over smoothly and leaving the upturned surface perfectly level, is not thought as important now as it was when we were young. The plowing match at agricultural exhibitions does not draw the crowd it once did, even when there is no counter attraction of trotting horses, a cattle match or base-ball game to draw the people away. The improvements in harrows, horseshoes and cultivators enable the farmer to pulverize his soil, as it could not have been done by the plow, and to leave it level if he wishes, though it may have been but poorly plowed. And many of the farmers are beginning to think that the best plowing is what our fathers would have called a poor job, the furrow set on edge instead of turned over, and then worked mellow afterward. The land so handled gives a better crop than that which has been turned upside down.

Broom Corn.

The people who are obliged to pay about twice as much for a new broom this winter as they did a year ago will probably put the blame on the trusts or combinations, but we do not see any crumbling letters in the papers from farmers who are getting eight to nine cents a pound for their broom corn tops, instead of selling them for four to four and a half cents a pound. A few who sold too early, do not feel happy, but the price went up so quickly that a large share of the crop was in the growers' hands. We are glad to know that the farmers profit, and we hope they will also profit by it so far as not to plant so much broom corn next year as to throw the market down below a rate that will repay the grower.—American Cultivator.

Profitable Small Fruits.

Some of the small fruits that offer inducements for growing them are entirely neglected. When the market is well supplied, with some kinds it may be lacking in others. The currant and gooseberry are examples. With earloads of strawberries, blackberries and raspberries reaching the markets, currants and gooseberries come in small lots, and sell almost on sight. These fruits require a little more care than some kinds, but it is the labor that gives the price, and the grower should produce anything that pays well for labor.

Warm Shelter.

The heaviest tax a farmer pays is the one he incurs upon himself by economizing in room in the stables. He keeps too many animals in proportion to space, and they do not thrive. In connection with this is the tax paid in food by keeping stock in quarters that are not warm. In the winter season the animal is warmed by the food, and the greater the exposure to cold the more food required. Warm shelter saves food and also prevents the chilling of young animals and the checking of their growth at an early age.

Cow Peas for Hogs.

Hogs are very partial to cow peas, and such food is excellent for them. They first eat the pods, and where there are no pods to be had they eat the leaves, following with the stems. When the vines are gone they will, if the ground permits, eat the roots by rooting for them. In this manner the hogs will feed themselves and manure the ground at the same time. Where there is a field that can be used in that manner a crop of cow peas should pay well.

Improving Cattle Herd.

Every farmer sometimes has a good cow—one above the average—in his herd, and he does not fail to notice her superiority. When such is the case the cow should be a standard by which to gauge all others. The object should be to have no cows that do not equal the best. Sell off the inferior ones as fast as calves from the superior cows will replace them. Use pure-bred sires and do not attempt to improve the herd by buying elsewhere.

Swine Mange.

Mange in swine is caused by filth and unnatural conditions. It is due to a minute parasite, which burrows under the skin. It can not be easily cured, but if the animals are thoroughly scrubbed on a warm day, using carbolic acid soap, then well rinsed, and when dry thoroughly anointed with a mixture of four parts lard and one part kerosene, two or three times, and given clean quarters, the mange will disappear.

Potatoes for Fattening Hogs.

Whenever potatoes are very cheap farmers are apt to try to get something out of them by feeding them to stock. Every year there is a certain proportion of potatoes too small or too scabby to be marketable and some of these are

PROSPERITY'S FACTS.

EMPHASIZED BY EXISTING FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Enormous Increase in the Amount of Money in the Hands of the People and in the Vaults of the National Treasury.

In a timely and instructive contribution to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, brings into view some of the splendid facts of the prosperity with which the people of the United States are blessed, and for which they mainly have to thank the change in national policies brought about by the Presidential election of 1896. The Assistant Secretary, whose relations to Government finances enable him to speak with knowledge and authority, draws attention to the remarkable statistics of the iron trade as presenting "a comparison of both relative and absolute development such as has not been seen before." Some of the facts resulting from wise economic laws are best stated in Mr. Vanderlip's own words:

"A decade ago we imported \$71,000,000 and exported \$14,000,000 of iron and steel manufactures. Since that time imports have steadily fallen and exports risen, until for the fiscal year 1899 we imported \$12,000,000 and exported nearly \$94,000,000. In spite of this unparalleled production the price of pig iron rose in eight months, February to September, from \$12 to \$24 a ton, and at this advance nearly every mill in the country is so busy that practically no orders can be accepted for early delivery."

"For five years we imported almost double the value of manufactures that we exported." For the fiscal year 1893 we exported nearly \$80,000,000 more manufactured goods than we imported. In 1898, for the first time, our exports of manufactures exceeded the imports, the excess being about 25 per cent."

Where for many years we imported on an average of \$1,000,000 of manufactured goods a day and exported about half that amount, he says, "for the fiscal year just closed we exported considerably more than \$1,000,000 of manufactured goods every working day of the year."

The shipping industry, he says, also shared in the general prosperity, quoting statistics showing the increase in tonnage and in the number of new vessels constructed.

He shows that the bank clearings have increased 41 per cent. and the deposits 23 per cent. If the figures were contrasted with those of three years ago the increase in the deposits would be 70 per cent.

He shows in the two years up to Oct. 1, 1899, the total money circulation in the people's hands has increased \$270,000,000.

"The total gold in the country today," he says, "stands at \$1,000,000,000, which contrasts with \$641,000,000 three years ago. Gold is becoming the everyday money of commerce, and is no longer found only locked up in banks and safe deposit vaults."

Another fact he brings out is the breaking of large bills into small ones. In four years the number of \$1 bills has been increased from \$10,000,000 to \$57,000,000; of \$2 bills from \$28,000,000 to \$36,000,000 and of \$5 bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000.

The Government securities have advanced and the Agricultural Department estimates that the value of farm animals has increased \$342,000,000. Money orders have increased more than \$20,000,000. Immigration has increased 36 per cent.

All these things have come to pass, together with many other things of equal importance, under a strictly American administration. The time turned when we began to show less concern for the fortunes of foreigners and more concern for the fortunes of our own people.

They Tell the Story.

A great truth was spoken when the Kansas City Journal exclaimed: "Nebraska is as prosperous as Iowa, but her people are too much blinded by Bryanism to admit the fact at the polls." The records of mortgages filed and released each year in Nebraska during the past seven years ought to be sufficient in itself to demonstrate to the people of that State that it is under Republicanism that they prosper. The record is as follows:

Filed. Released.
1892. \$38,647,633 \$31,921,276
1893. 34,601,818 26,178,745
1894. 31,600,054 26,428,090
1895. 25,753,364 22,648,917
1896. 16,474,604 18,213,382
1897. 15,030,721 22,215,759
1898. 21,303,851 27,498,070

The Nebraska business man, farmer or professional man who could look upon such a record and then vote for Bryan is indeed blind. The figures speak for themselves, and it is very plain that the return of prosperity has struck the people of Nebraska. It has enabled them to materially reduce their indebtedness during the past few years, and is putting them on their feet again for a fresh start. Before 1896 the record shows that the aggregate amount of the mortgages filed each year was much greater than the aggregate of releases, clearly demonstrating that in those days of hard times the people of Nebraska were slipping deeper and deeper into the swiftness of debt, while beginning with McKinley's election the tide turned. With the coming of McKinley the people of Nebraska began to not only make a good living for themselves, but they commenced to lay something by and soon began paying off their debts. The people of Nebraska have, indeed, had their eyes closed by Bryan when they will permit him to make them believe that the paying off of their debts and the burning up of their mortgages has been an injury to them!—Des Moines Register.

Why, Indeed.

Every now and again some upholder of free trade, who is more ardent than he is well informed, claims that working men and women in this country receive no better wages than do those in the same line of work in other countries. One such rater was once holding forth at a public meeting, along these lines. After he had it all his own way for some time, a brawny la-

boring man, who had been in this country only long enough to become naturalized, called out in stentorian tones: "Wages no higher in this country! What are we all here for, then?" waving his hand in the direction of numbers of his comrades, men foreign-born, but at that time American citizens.

It was a stumper. The speaker failed to answer it satisfactorily, and, so far, all the free traders have failed to make an adequate reply to the question—if wages are not any higher in this country, than they are in European countries, why, during all these years, have workmen, by thousands and hundreds of thousands, left their own countries and come over to the United States to better their condition? We are still waiting for an answer.

Prosperity and the Farmer.

The Democracy, with its usual disregard of facts, is making a great deal of fuss about the farmers not having participated in the prosperity which has come to this country under the McKinley administration. The Ohio Farmer recently investigated into this subject, and the figures which it presents are of special interest, dealing as they do with the affairs of the farmers of this section. The Ohio Farmer compared the average prices of the principal farm products of Ohio during the third week of November 1897-98-99, with the average price of the corresponding week in 1894-95-96, and gives the following results:

	Av. Price.	Av. Price.
1897-99.	1894-96.	
Wheat	\$0.77½	\$0.67½
Corn	35	30½
Oats	28	26-2½
Potatoes	47-2½	35
Apples	3.08	2.00
Hay	10.92	12.33
Steers	4.70	4.43
Hogs	3.65	3.97
Sheep	3.83	2.80
Lambs	5.22	4.23
Wool	24½	16-2½

Basing an estimate on the annual sales of twenty representative farmers of Ohio on these average prices, one set under Democratic rule and the other set under Republican rule, it is found that the annual average sales of these farmers from 1897-99 brought \$13,702, while the same products from 1894-96 brought annually only \$12,000, showing an increase in the annual average sales of 13-13 per cent. under the McKinley administration. The Democratic writer tries to convince the Ohio farmer that prosperity is not a good thing will have an obstreperous customer to deal with.

Comment on the Message.

The message of the President is a lucid and temperate narrative of facts. —New York Sun.

President McKinley's message to Congress is long and luminous.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Briefly speaking, the President's message nails the American colors to the mast, and there they will stay.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The English newspapers seem to have scanned the President's message eagerly in their search for a friendly note.—Indianapolis News.

As a whole, the President's message is an instructive exposition of national affairs, and its recommendations are sufficiently explicit.—New York Tribune.

Mine Fatality at Iron Mountain.

At the Traders mine at Iron Mountain Frank Victorson was killed by explosion of dynamite in the Bristol mine at Crystal Falls. The man who was killed struck a piece of the explosive with his pick. This is the third accident of this kind that has occurred at this property inside of a month.

Fatal Explosion Near Crystal Falls.

One man was killed and two others, badly injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Bristol mine at Crystal Falls. The man who was killed struck a piece of the explosive with his pick. This is the third accident of this kind that has occurred at this property inside of a month.

Octogenarian Burned to Death.

The faun residence of William Buckle, four miles east of Ypsilanti, burned. Mr. Buckle, who was 82 years old, was burned to death. His wife and a son barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss \$1,000, partially covered by insurance.

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State News in Brief.

F. A. Bryce of Lapeer was seriously injured in a bicycle collision.

The residence of Mrs. Jenkins at Flinton burned. Loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,000.

A dog poisoner at Bad Axe poisoned thirteen valuable canines, eight of which died.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Franklin is negotiating for a bell for its church.

A live of the L. O. T. M. has been organized at Franklin with twenty-two members.

Squire & Sterling Mercantile Co. of Flinton has its mill nearly ready to cut logs and ties.

It is said that a \$300,000 beet sugar factory will be built at Battle Creek by Chicago capitalists.

The residence of Wm. Mahan, cashier of the Pioneer Bank at North Branch, burned. Loss \$2,000, insurance \$1,800.

Rev. A. A. Wood of Milwaukee, Wis., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of North Adams.

The President's message will be used to advantage in the consideration of civil service reform as a necessary topic in his message, having omitted all reference to it last year.—New York Evening Post.

Readers of the President's message will observe that it is a distinctly American document. Neither the domestic nor the foreign enemies of the country will find a word of comfort in it.

The message of the President is a document which will live in history as one of the ablest as well as one of the most interesting and voluminous state papers which have ever emanated from the Executive Mansion.—Washington Times.

In Free-Trade Tariff Times.

MAN WANTED

MAN WANTED

MAN WANTED

MAN WANTED

MAN WANTED

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

St. Joseph Must Pay Damages to Chicago Brokers—Steamer Mary Is Burned—An Unsuccessful Burglary—Wheat Injured by Fly.

In the United States Circuit Court at Grand Rapids a jury returned a verdict for \$2,135 against the city of St. Joseph in favor of N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago, for failure to deliver the \$50,000 water bonds sold to Harris & Co. last spring on a premium of \$100. The St. Joseph City Council, at a subsequent meeting, rescinded its action, and sold the bonds to Strobridge, McDonald & Striver of Chicago, at \$1,100 premium.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Maj. Gen. Henry Lawton Killed.

We much regret to announce the death of Maj. Gen. H. Lawton, who was shot in the breast and instantly killed, at San Mateo, while standing in front of his troops. He started from Manila Monday night with cavalry, under Capt. Lockett, and battalions of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh infantry under Col. Sargent, for the purpose of capturing San Mateo. Gen. Lawton was a native of Indiana, and won his commission in the army by signal gallantry during the war of the rebellion.

Another hero of the Manila Bay fight has made parley with strife forever, the death of commander E. P. Wood, of the little gunboat Petrel having taken place in Washington last week. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. He was a gallant officer, and in the hearts of his patriotic countrymen his name and fame will be kept green.

In revelling the hiding place of the Cuban military stores and thus delivering three field guns, 10,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition to the Americans, the mayor of Tunis, a small town in the district of Holguin, has done the Cubans a genuine service, for which they will thank him in future years. An uprising at the present time, while the United States is doing everything in its power to restore order and assist in forming civil government for the islands, would be a fatal mistake, and might postpone the day of Cuban independence indefinitely.—Detroit Tribune.

Neither luck nor chance has brought success to the American arms and peace to Luzon. The final campaign against Aguinaldo began six weeks ago. It was skilfully planned by Gen. Otis and promptly executed by his efficient subordinates. The result shows the folly of the yellow journal and Associated Press clamor against the management of the Philippine campaign in general and Otis in particular. It takes time and infinite capacity for taking pains, to prepare an efficient military machine. Otis took time and pains and when all things were ready the machine was started and did its work perfectly. The end has crowned the work and the total collapse of the Tagal revolt has justified the confidence placed by the nation in the steadfast and uncomplaining officer in command at Manila.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Among the most notable occurrences in the ceremonies commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was the address of President McKinley. Whatever else may be said of Mr. McKinley he is not given to hasty speeches or untimely utterances. In his speech on the anniversary of Washington's death last Thursday, he again proclaimed his policy, when he stated that through the intervening years the republic has been true to the precepts of the constitution, and when he said: "The nation needs at this moment the help of Washington's wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities, we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We submit his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty. In every part of our country, the new as well as the old." This is a guarantee of good faith toward our new possessions, and as such cannot meet with anything but the most hearty commendation.—Detroit Tribune.

Aguinaldo has returned to his first love, the Filipino junta at Hong Kong aounces for him, and until further notice, which will probably not come from the Hong Kong junta, he will run a first-class dictatorship with guerrilla attachments. While this announcement will dislodge those adherents of Aguinaldo in this country who have been noting how closely he followed in the footsteps of our beloved Washington, we do not see that Aguinaldo is to be blamed. His present form of government is necessarily of the vest pocket size, since there is no town remaining in Luzon where self-appointed representatives of a mythical Filipino electorate could be set up with any hope of remaining intact over night; the archives would have to be trusted to a mule or a water buffalo and moved on a moment's notice. A form of republican government that has not even a local habitation cannot command the support of a people clamoring to be free, and Aguinaldo as dictator will be the same sweet rose that he was as president.

Additional Local Matter.

Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None.

Grade 6 and 7—None.

Grade 6—Flora Colter, Nellie Hemmingson, Ferdinand Sorenson.

Grade 4—Charles Albert, Inez Merz.

Grade 3—Lulu Patterson, Mabel Proper, Melvin Brown, Geo. Collier.

Grade 2—Anna Alberts, Willie Dougherty.

Grade 1—John Kropf, Mabel Collier, Wm. Andresson (twice), Flora McColin, Edna McCullough, Jessie Winchell.

There are two tardy marks against

the Albert children, also Cullens, and Andresson.

Every room but one decreased their tardy marks for this week's report. The few pupils late

this time in grades 2, 3 and 4 were also late the week before.

Parents help all you can.

The following is a list of the officers of Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. M.—F. L. Michelson.

S. W.—M. Taylor.

J. W.—S. Phelps.

Treasurer—R. D. Connine.

Secretary—J. F. Hum.

Sen. Deacon—Wm. Woodfield.

Jun. Deacon—J. H. Burt.

Sen. Steward—H. Trumley.

Jun. Stewart—John Leece.

Tyler—D. McKay.

Grayling Chapter No. 120 Royal

Aach Masons, at their last convocation elected the following officers:

High Priest—R. D. Connine.

King—F. Nordin.

S. M. A. Bates.

C. of H.—John F. Hum.

P. S.—W. F. Renkelman.

R. A. C.—J. J. Coventry.

Secretary—A. Taylor.

Treasurer—F. L. Michelson.

M. of 2d V.—S. M. McKay.

M. of 1st V.—S. H. Hempstead.

Sentinel—R. P. Forbes.

At the last regular meeting of the

W. R. C. the following officers were

elected for the ensuing year:

Pres.—Mrs. Isatell Jones.

Sen. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Jeannette Woodworth.

Jun. Vice Pres.—Mrs. Alice Benkelman.

Treasurer—Mrs. Taylor.

Chaplain—Mrs. Hanson.

Conductor—Mrs. Burton.

Guard—Mrs. Wisner.

Delegate to State Convention—Mrs.

Julia Fournier.

Alternate—Mrs. Jeannette Woodworth.

The K. O. T. M. elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Commander—J. J. Collier.

Lt. Commander—Henry Nolan.

Rec. Keeper—Thos. Nolan.

Fin. Keeper—Thos. Nolan.

Physician—Dr. Isley.

Chaplain—G. S. Dyer.

M. Sergeant—H. P. Hanson.

M. of Arms—A. Creteau.

1. M. of G.—

2. M. of G.—

Sentinel—Hugh Oaks.

Picket—B. Parsons.

Crawford Hive No. 690 L. O. T. M. met in regular session, Dec. 15th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

P. L. Com.—Mabel Patterson.

Lieu. L. Com.—Martha Douglas.

Lieu. L. Com.—Margaret Dyer.

Rec. Keeper—Emma Keeler.

Fin. Keeper—Clarissa Taylor.

Chaplain—Elizabeth Trumley.

Sergeant—Emma Woodburn.

Mistress at Arms—Lizzie Rouse.

Sentinel—Agnes Hayes.

Picket—Adela Wilson.

To Tax Payers.

The tax roll of 1899 for the township of Grayling, has been placed in my hands for collection, and I will receive taxes at the Bank every day during banking hours.

H. BAUMAN, TREAS.

Our esteemed English contemporaries have relinquished criticism of the movement of American troops in the Philippines, which they so freely indulged in some time ago. They have business on their own hands in South Africa.

Opportunity for the farmers. The

"Avalanche" and "The Michigan Farmer" together one year for \$1.50.

The Michigan Farmer is the oldest

regular agricultural journal in this

country. It is beautifully printed on

high grade paper and employ the

most eminent writers on the science

and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, dairy, apiculture and

poultry. Has a standard veterinary

department for the free treatment of

all diseases of farm animals, and a

legal department. It contains all

agricultural news of the country, and

an invaluable literary and household

department every week. You can

get this fine paper and the "Ava-

lanche" together one year, by sub-

scribing for both at the same time

for \$1.50.

WANTED—Several persons for dis-

trict managers in this state to represent

me in my own and surrounding counties.

Willing to pay yearly \$500, payable weekly.

Desire to employ persons of unusual op-

portunities. References exchanged. Enclose

self-addressed stamped envelope. 220 Casson Building, Chicago. Nov. 30, 1900.

The New York World,
Three-a-Week Edition.

ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF
A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated "weekly" newspaper in America is the Three-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism. It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 18 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week.

The price is only \$1.00 per year.

It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Three-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

These are only some of the reasons; there are others. Read it and see them all.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE AVALANCHE together one year for \$1.05.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

A Sure Cure for Croup.

Twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. It will prevent an attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure.

For sale by L. Fournier.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS

Merry Christmas.

Pay your subscription.

Pop Corn, at S. H. & Co.

Secure a reserved seat for the Band concert; 35c, at Fournier's.

Murex is the best Wall Plush in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Dr. Insley was called to Luzerne, yesterday, to see Stewart Gorton.

Maple Syrup, at S. H. & Co's.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the House Ad.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Cheboygan, Tuesday, on legal business.

Try our Bell Coffee. S. H. & Co.

We are always glad to receive items of local news. Don't be backward about handing them in.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Douglas will spend the holidays at his old home at Port Dover, Ont.

Bell Coffee, 25c per pound, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Deputy Sheriff Nolan went to Otsego Lake, Monday, on official business.

Nothing as good as Bell Coffee. S. H. & Co.

For SALE—A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Inquire of T. A. Carney. sep28

Attend the masquerade ball for the benefit of the band to-morrow evening.

What you want is Bell Coffee. S. H. & Co.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday, for a load of Camp supplies.

I am now prepared to write policies in a first class insurance company.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Invest 25c in a pound of Bell Coffee. S. H. & Co.

John F. Wilcox went to Gaylord, yesterday, to appear before the pension board of medical examiners.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Fancy Groceries of all kinds, at S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE—A bedroom suit, sideboard, marbletop center table, and fancy rockers, cheap. Enquire of Mrs. M. J. McKnight.

Lulu and Clara Willitts, of Frederic, were the guests of Gracie and Alice Jennings, last week.

Candy! Candy! Fancy and cheap, at S. H. & Co.

A. Taylor has bought a part of the Baker farm in Maple Forest. A great bargain.

A. H. Wisner and wife go to Coldwater to-morrow, to spend the holidays with their daughter.

Santa Claus makes his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, brought down a load of Hubbard squashes and pumpkins, Monday. Pies for Christmas.

FOR SALE ON RENT—My blacksmith and repair shop, with tools and everything ready for business. nov23t. T. H. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Our holiday goods are open for inspection. Come and see them at Fournier's Drug Store.

Misses Eva Woodburn, Jessie Owen and Annie Caulfield, have closed their winter term of schools, all with success.

FOR SALE—Four Shorthorn Bulls, two 5 years old, one 3 years old, and one 2 years old. Can be seen at my barn, near cemetery. N. Michelson. dec11t

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Samuel Phelps, jr., returned from the M. A. C., Saturday, for the holiday vacation. He is looking well, and is enthusiastic over his work.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Go to Fournier's Drug store for dolls, toys, games, and every thing you want to make the little ones happy.

The Soldier's Relief Commission, created by the legislature this year, were in session, yesterday. Nearly every soldier who went from here had a claim under the new law, ranging from \$100.00 to \$225.00. The provision of the law is just and equitable, but should not be abused.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling arrived here last evening for a holiday visit.

Lieut. E. Hartwick has taken a place in the Crawford Co. Exchange Bank.

A large party of young people assisted Miss Alice Burt in the celebration of her birthday last Tuesday evening. It was more pleasant for being a complete surprise.

A dozen or more of our Maccabees swarmed yesterday and alighted in common for the night, enjoying the hospitality of the Bres. of that village.

LOST—A galloway mitten for right hand, between Grayling and Fred Hoesli's. The finder will please leave it at this office, or call and get its mate, as one is no use.

Advertised Letters—Peter Pease,

Geo. Martin, John Hauser, Geo. H. Folsom, Andrew Flowers, C. H. Davis, Arthur P. Cady, Edgar Aspinwall, Frank N. Spencer.

School districts No. one, three and five, in Maple Forest, units in Christma tree, with musical and elocutionary exercise, to-morrow evening, at the Sherman school house.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

If you can drink other kinds of Coffee, you can surely drink Bell Coffee, For sale by S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the cosiest houses in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estey organ, as good as new. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

Miss Laura Simpson came home from her school at Appenzell, Saturday, returning on her wheel Saturday morning. They could not do that in Southern Michigan, where the ground is covered with 6 inches of snow.

Oranges, Bananas, Almerica Grapes, and all kinds of fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

DIED—At her home in this village, Monday, December 18th, Mrs. Kittle Wald, aged 34 years. Deceased has been a resident here for many years, and could count her friends by the number of those who knew her. She leaves her husband, Fred Wald, and a son and daughter to mourn her loss. The interment will be in Bay City, Saturday.

We neglected last week to notice one of the pleasant events of the year, which occurred the previous Saturday evening, when the W. R. C. assembled at the residence of Henry Trumley, and after the meeting of the Post, he was invigilated downtown until the members of the Post had time to reach the house, when he was led home to be most thoroughly surprised to learn that he was a year older than he had been.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

Fancy Groceries of all kinds, at S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE—A bedroom suit, sideboard, marbletop center table, and fancy rockers, cheap. Enquire of Mrs. M. J. McKnight.

Lulu and Clara Willitts, of Frederic, were the guests of Gracie and Alice Jennings, last week.

Candy! Candy! Fancy and cheap, at S. H. & Co.

A. Taylor has bought a part of the Baker farm in Maple Forest. A great bargain.

A. H. Wisner and wife go to Coldwater to-morrow, to spend the holidays with their daughter.

Santa Claus makes his headquarters at Fournier's Drug Store.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, brought down a load of Hubbard squashes and pumpkins, Monday. Pies for Christmas.

FOR SALE ON RENT—My blacksmith and repair shop, with tools and everything ready for business. nov23t. T. H. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Our holiday goods are open for inspection. Come and see them at Fournier's Drug Store.

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BAR-BEN THE GREAT RESTOR- ATIVE.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier.

It creates solid flesh, muscle and STRENGTH, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and strong, and removes vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and are relieved of their various diseases, direct benefits. One box will suffice to conduct six boxes, perfect a cure. 80 cts. A BOX; 6 boxes, \$1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed and freighted, price 10c. ADDRS. DRS. AND BENSON, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier
DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Just Saved His Life.

It was a thrilling escape that Chas. Davis of Howerton, O., lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure."

Such wonderful cures have for 25 years, proven its power to cure all lung, chest and lung troubles.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; Mc-Arthurs Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

Santa Claus'— Headquarters.

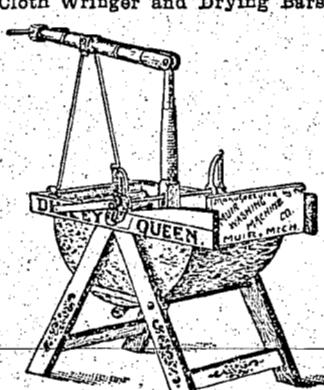
We take pleasure in stating that our new line of our Holiday Goods this season is the best we ever selected, and is composed of the following:

Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames & Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinket and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Scrap and Gift Books, X-mas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c. Give us a call!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Dilley Queen

Washing Machine,
Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.



Maple Sugar and
Fruit Evaporators,
Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators",
For Lighting

Hotels, Public Buildings and private Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO.,
FREDERIC, MICH.

oc12-1y

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 17th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, executed by Frank S. Burgess, and Anna Burgess, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to Dora Bossbach, of Sterling, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crawford, in Liber E of mortgages, on pages 128 and 129, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock a. m. And whereas the said Dora Bossbach has and hereby does execute the option granted her in and by said mortgage, and declares the whole amount provided for in and by said mortgage due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and eighty-five cents (\$522.85) of principal and interest, and the further sum of Fifteen Dollars as an attorney fee, as provided by law, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

NOW THEREFORE notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Grayling, village in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and whereas the premises are described as follows: The southerly forty foot of Lot number ten of Block number sixteen, of the original plat of the village of Grayling, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; this instrument covers forty feet front on Cedar street, and running easterly one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Dated October 25th 1899.

DORA BOSSBACH,
MORTGAGOR.

EMMA HADLEY,
WITNESS.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty.

oc20-18w nov2-5w

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

COLTER & CO.
GRAYLING, MICH.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of

WALL PAPER,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Pr

ices before buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery n

to Opera House

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12

My Mother Had Consumption

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. A neighbor told her not to give up but try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so and was speedily cured, and is now in the enjoyment of good health." D. P. Jolly.

Feb. 2, 1899. Avoca, N. Y.

Cures Hard Coughs

No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you could possibly take. But it's too risky to wait until you have consumption, for sometimes it's impossible to cure this disease. If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved. It strengthens weak lungs.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for asthma, bronchitis, hacking, cough, lung colds; \$1.00, most economical for chronic case, and to keep on hand.

Russian Peasant-Woman Poet. A few years ago Europe was talking about the poetic gifts of the Russian peasant woman, Irena Fedossova. After living for some time with friends in St. Petersburg she went to visit her c. home, where she died recently, aged 70. She was an insignificant, shrivelled woman, small and lame, but with an intelligent face. Her memory was simply astounding; she knew by heart about 20,000 verses, and was regarded as a perfect encyclopaedia of legendary lore.

Turkish Women's Rights. The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of 9 years, and by Turkish law at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

What Do the Children Drink? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new Food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made from pure grain, and when properly prepared gives the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 24 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

A Spanish Combination. A Madrid journal is printed on linen, with a composition easily removable by water, and the subscriber, after devouring the news, washes his journal and has a handkerchief.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup—Mrs. M. R. Avera, Jonesboro, Texas, May 9, 1891.

Durable Soap Bubbles. Bubbles made of filtered Castile soap-suds and glycerine will last for days.

THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for:

Rheumatism. Rheumatism, RHEUMATISM, LA GRIPPE and CATARRH. All knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 (TRANQUIL) DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS." Send for a trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle, containing 300 doses, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$3. SWANSON RHUMATICURE CO., 160-164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

(ACRE) FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE! Of Choice Agricultural Land now open for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated No. 1 Hard Wheat, the best in the world. The highest price in the markets of the world. The lands of cattle are fat-tended for market with a day's shelter. Send for information and a free home in Western Canada. Write to P. P. Peeler, Super. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Western Canada Land Co., 1222 Michigan, etc., etc., cost of: C. J. Broughton, 1222 Monmouth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; T. O. Currie, 511 Broad, Detroit, Mich.; D. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich.; James Grice, Keel City, Mich.; A. H. Johnson, 326 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, Agents for the Government of Canada.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Congers Cough without fail, Congers Cough, Broadbent's Cough, Honey-Syrup, Wm. C. Cough, for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE

CATARRH

Druggists, 50 Cts.

Apply daily, morning, noon, evening.

Get Your Pensions

DOUBLE QUICK!

Get Your Pensions

PENSIONS

Get Your Pensions

QUICK!

<p

DEWEY.

Were the hours that the country Showered upon her bravest son Given as elite tips a servant For some mental work well done?

Is the hero of Manila

Worthy of no better pay Than the mean and captious snarling, That is crushing him to-day?

Is our Dewey's glory nothing? But a gilded ball and chain?

Is its price the loss of freedom? Must its cost be manhood slain?

—J. O. Madison, in New York Sun.

CAPTAIN JIM,

The Hero of Lot's Corners.

By John Walker Harrington.

Captain Jim went to Lot's Corners shortly after the great Panther Mine was opened. The place was a company store; with a hundred houses of the same pattern arranged about the terminus of a scraggly spur of railroad known as the "Pumpkin Vine, which illuminated itself through a narrow pass in the hills. The only evidence of civilization about it was the red schoolhouse, where Captain Jim drilled an educational awkward squad. There the old soldier instructed such of the coal miners' sons who were not old enough to be hopper boys or gate tenders.

Captain Jim had been graduated early in the sixties from a little hilltop Ohio college. His most successful enterprise was leading a company at the Battle of the Wilderness. The war records bear testimony to his gallant and heroic charge, led by Captain James Fortescue, of Company C, One Hundred and -th regiment, Ohio volunteers. The gentle occupation of leading soldiers to fields of carnage cannot last forever, so Captain Jim, at the close of the war, turned to stockkeeping, surveying and various other occupations, and finally ended up as a schoolmaster.

"The school seems to be getting ugly," the old soldier remarked to his landlady, as he blew a long whiff of smoke toward the ceiling.

The Captain was sitting in the parlor of the Widow Kerrigan, who kept the only boarding house at Lot's Corners. Young Harris, the superintendent, of the mine, who had just come in, looked at the old captain for a moment and then lighted a cigar.

"Yes," said Harris, "we are going to have machines. Machines don't get

full of bad whisky and they don't go on strikes. It's all very well for you to talk about wives and children and a cold winter. We gave those fellows fair warning, and we don't propose to stand any more foolishness. Good night."

Harris, with a mock military salute to the old soldier, left the room.

Captain Jim pored until midnight over his "Caesar's Commentaries," reading anew the history of the Roman legions with flying columns of Huns and Visigoths. He sat looking into the embers of the fire, picturing the struggles of Caesar and Octavian.

"The screech of a whistle down the winding course of the Pumpkin Vine caused him to start to his feet. He

heard the beat of driven wheels over the ill-blasted railroad. A moment later he stood in boots and in long army overcoat. He flung open the door and hastened toward the little station. The dry snow crunched beneath his feet. The wintry gust sent tiny white crystals against his face and nearly loosened his stout hat from its moorings. Outlined against the frosted hillside was the giant hopper, gaunt and blackened skeleton. About it Captain Jim could see figures moving to and fro, and once he thought he saw the gleam of a lighted match.

"There's trouble coming," he said, half aloud, "and when these ignorant foreigners break loose it's terrible."

Down the track he saw an eye of fire. "That's no ordinary Pumpkin Vine engine," muttered the old captain; "they send down all their broken down locomotives to a place like this; that's a special from Columbus, and specials, to my thinking, are always a part of the country."

The locomotive, with rumbling wheels and a screech of escaping steam, came abreast of the station.

From the ends of the three cars behind descended the hundred blue coated men, with rifles flung over their shoulders. They were guards from a Western detective agency—former street car conductors, truckmen and the like—who are sent to the Hocking Valley whenever the miners show signs of insurrection.

"You're come none too soon," said the young superintendent, as he advanced to meet the leader of the guards.

Lot's Corners was awake. The sound of a horn echoed among the hills. From every ramshackle house there came forth a man; from some dwellings three or four. Groups formed at various corners, and over the snow there crept little companies. Those who walked in the centre of the knots of men carried oil cans and rags of kindling wood. A deputy sheriff, who stood at the base of the hopper, saw the approaching host and fired his revolver into the air. He was caught, bound, and hurried head first into a snow drift. Another deputy, rather than fire upon the miners, dropped his gun and ran as fast as his legs could carry him. Half a dozen railroad spikes and three or four chunks of coal whizzed past his head. The crack of a rifle and the ping of a bullet hastened his steps toward the station, where the guards were slowly forming.

"They're going to fire the hopper!" he yelled, as he stumbled and fell at the superintendent's feet.

A quick word of command, a shouting of guns and a column of armed men were going at double quick over the snow. Ahead of them they saw a tall gaunt figure. The long hair was flying in the wind. One hand was stuck in the belt of an old army coat.

At the sound of marching feet the Cap-

tain hastened his pace, grabbing with his left hand an imaginary sword, as if to keep it from tripping him as he ran.

"Out of the way there, Cap!" cried the young superintendent. "Are you clean daft?"

Captain Jim reached the hopper a hundred yards in advance of the guard. About the base of the structure men were piling wood and shavings and splashing the rubbish with oil. Towering above all the rest was a broad shouldered Hungarian, who had lit a match. Captain Jim had christened him "Attila the Hun," and the name stuck to him. The man was a natural leader. He was one of the kind who make strikes possible.

"Drop that, Attila!" yelled the old Captain.

Attila motioned Captain Jim away. "You be friend," he said. "No be here, Go!"

The Captain turned about. He saw a hundred leveled rifles.

"Superintendent!" he cried, "let me talk to these fellows."

The miners stood with hands upon ready revolvers.

"See here, you fellows," continued Captain Jim, "I'm an old soldier, and I know what I am talking about. If you fire that hopper you'll be punished for it, if it takes all the troops in the country to do it. Take my advice and quit the game."

Nobody could tell how it happened. There came a shot from somewhere, Captain Jim threw up his hands and fell in the snow. A stream of blood dyed the trampled drift. The old soldier placed one hand above his heart; with the other he pointed toward the torch held by the leader of the strikers. The Hun threw the firebrand to the ground and trampled it beneath his feet until the last spark had left it. The strikers dropped their guns in the snow. They surrounded the form of the old soldier.

Attila, the Hun, lifted up the white head upon his knee.

"Not us," whispered the Hun, "not us."

The young superintendent rushed forward.

"I call these men to witness," he cried, "that no shot was fired by us."

Six men carried the old Captain to the Widow Kerrigan's. They were guards and strikers, three of each.

"Don't take on so, boys," Captain Jim whispered, as they carried him up.

"It was nobody's fault. Any old soldier knows that you can't always account for a weapon," Harris, the superintendent, of the mine, who had just come in, looked at the old captain for a moment and then lighted a cigar.

"Yes," said Harris, "we are going to have machines. Machines don't get

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At the sound of marching feet the Cap-

SLIM PIET JOUBERT.

EXCITING EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE BOER COMMANDER.

He Is of French Huguenot Descent, Taught from Childhood to Hate the British and Shoot Straight—He Was Victor at Majuba Hill.

Petrus-Jacobs-Joubert, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slim Piet," (Slim Piet), was born sixty-eight years ago. He came of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in South Africa, and many writers attribute his chivalrous instincts to the less mixed character of his origin than is the case with the majority of the Boers. Like President Kruger, he was born in Cape Colony, but was taken, when seven years old, by his parents to the Orange Free State. He was taught from early childhood to detest the British, to shoot straight, and to be absolutely fearless when hunting big game or blacks. Of ordinary schooling he had little, in those days when the nearest homestead to his father's farm was many miles away. He never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old; but he was ambitious to become something more than a mere farmer, and with the aid of the few books he was able to obtain, succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

Joubert's hatred of the British was by no means lessened when, as a young man, he moved from his farm in consequence of the acquisition of Natal by his hereditary foes. He decided to settle in the Transvaal, and the "woonplaats" he founded almost Natal was not his northernmost post. But it was not long before he became a burgher of the South African Republic before he was known as a useful man and a daring fighter. It was said that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal, so it came about that whenever there was an ugly uprising against the burghers Joubert was called upon to lead a detachment of Boers. The natives soon learned to fear him, and the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in the surrender of the Kaffirs.

It was in these little wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger.

The two became bosom friends, and the former thereafter forsook the life of a farmer though he still retained his farm, for a political career.

He was vice president during the latter's absence in Europe. Before this he had been State Attorney of the Republic.

An event that had a great influence on his career was his first visit to England, where he accompanied Mr.

Kruger. When Joubert saw there Impressed him, as he never hesitated to admit, with the power of the British, but rather accentuated than mollified his attitude of determined resistance to anything that he regarded as British aggression. He was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and on several occasions, when he was vice president and Kruger president, the latter had great difficulty in repressing his more hot-headed colleague.

A notable instance of this was in 1879, when Joubert was one of the triumvirate—the others being Kruger and Pretorius—who planned an expedition to the Transvaal to put an end to the Boer rebellion.

Whether the new Republic of Acre will take a permanent place among the family of nations remains to be seen.

It may be noted that there are prosperous States in existence today which have arisen in the same manner as the Republic of the Acre; among these may be mentioned the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in South Africa, which were also established by adventurers in a man's land, and are now of sufficient importance to make no small noise in the world.

The region of the Acre is one of the hottest and most healthful in South America. It is also one of the richest in rubber, which grows wild in the woods in great abundance, and those engaged in the rubber trade can generally calculate on making their fortunes in four or five years if they escape the malarial fevers and other diseases which dog the steps of the white man in these latitudes.

"The territory of the Acre, or a portion of it, was granted not long ago to an American syndicate by the Government of Bolivia, which had a very doubtful title to it. The syndicate was

accused of being a part of the British.

It is also known that the British

are interested in the Transvaal.

Joubert had the greatest difficulty in holding Joubert in check when the latter wanted to rush hostilities before the best moment had come in which to strike the blow for freedom. When, however,

the time came to fight, Joubert was selected as the best man to have control of the Boer forces.

How he conducted the campaign, which began and ended so disastrously for the British, is known to nearly everyone. The battle of Majuba Hill in 1881 was his crowning

feat, which he regarded as his greatest.

During the first battles of the American Civil War, the Boers around Majuba a charge was ordered to drive the enemy from a strong position. The charge took the American troops over a rice field which the enemy had occupied at the beginning of the engagement, but from which they had been driven.

As the American forces charged across the piazza of Majuba, the Boers

opened fire with a terrible

volley, and the Americans

were driven back in disorder.

When the Americans had

reached the piazza, the Boers

were still firing, and the Americans

were driven back again.

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